

<del>C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L</del>		<b>SEE BOTTOM OF PAGE FOR SPECIAL CONTROLS, IF ANY</b>	
<b>INFORMATION REPORT</b>		This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.	
PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY			
COUNTRY Poland		DATE DISTRIBUTED 11 March 1958	
SUBJECT Port Information: Gdansk (harbor craft, depth, security, piers, cargo handling, black market)		NO. OF PAGES 3	
		NO. OF ENCLS.	
		SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT #	

25X1

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

25X1

THE OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION TO CIA FOR IAC DISSEMINATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 3 c OF NSCID #7 (DIO, 8th No 19-58).]

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2. Alphabetical Designators In connection with information contained herein, specific points of interest are referred to in this report by the following alphabetical designators:

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- A. Waiting berth
- B. Grain berth
- C. Location of approx 10 naval vessels
- D. Three or four 25-100-foot boats
- E. Naval base
- F. Two drydocks
- G. Soviet tanker
- H. Coastals

28 APR 1958

3.

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4.

5.

6. Harbor Craft there are apparently 10 to 15 tugs in subject port

25X1

NAVY review completed.

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CONTRIBUTION	STATE
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- 2 -

[redacted] describes these tugs as being "old," "immense," and "steam powered." [redacted] all of them are 50 years or older.

7.

[redacted]

8. Naval Vessels and Facilities Between eight to ten naval vessels with [redacted] tall superstructures were noted in Hafenbecken, designator C. Three to four 25 to 100 foot boats were also observed at Weichselmunde Turn, designator D. At designator E [redacted] it appeared there was a naval base in that area.

[redacted]

9. Shipbuilding and Repair Located at designator F [redacted] are two drydocks, each of which has a capacity of almost seven thousand tons.

[redacted]

10. Merchant Vessels [redacted] ship also was located at designator B. A Soviet tanker, [redacted] describes as being a copy of our T-2 type, was located at designator G, and [redacted] that a number of coastals were scattered along the area designated H.

[redacted]

11.

[redacted]

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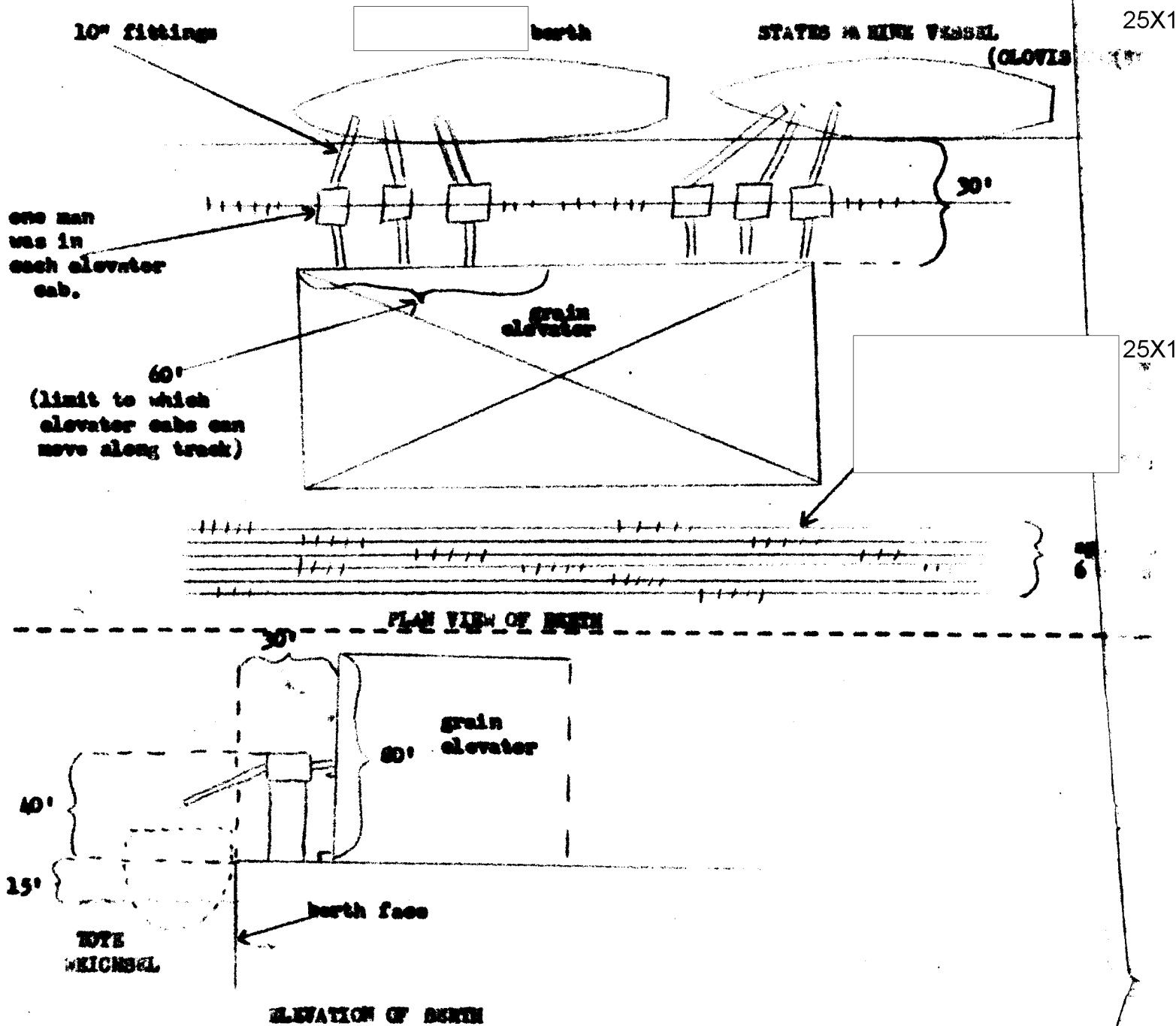
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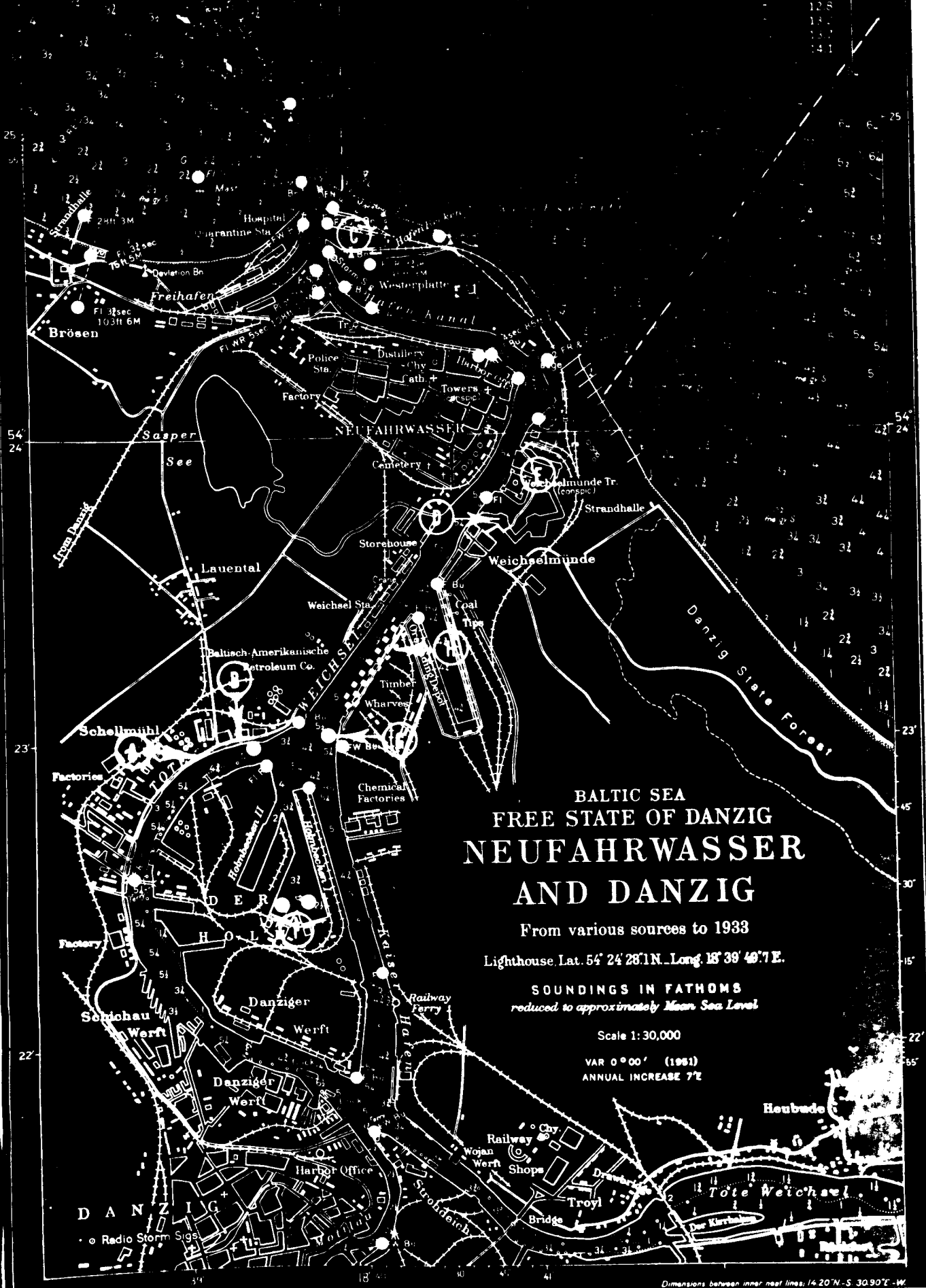
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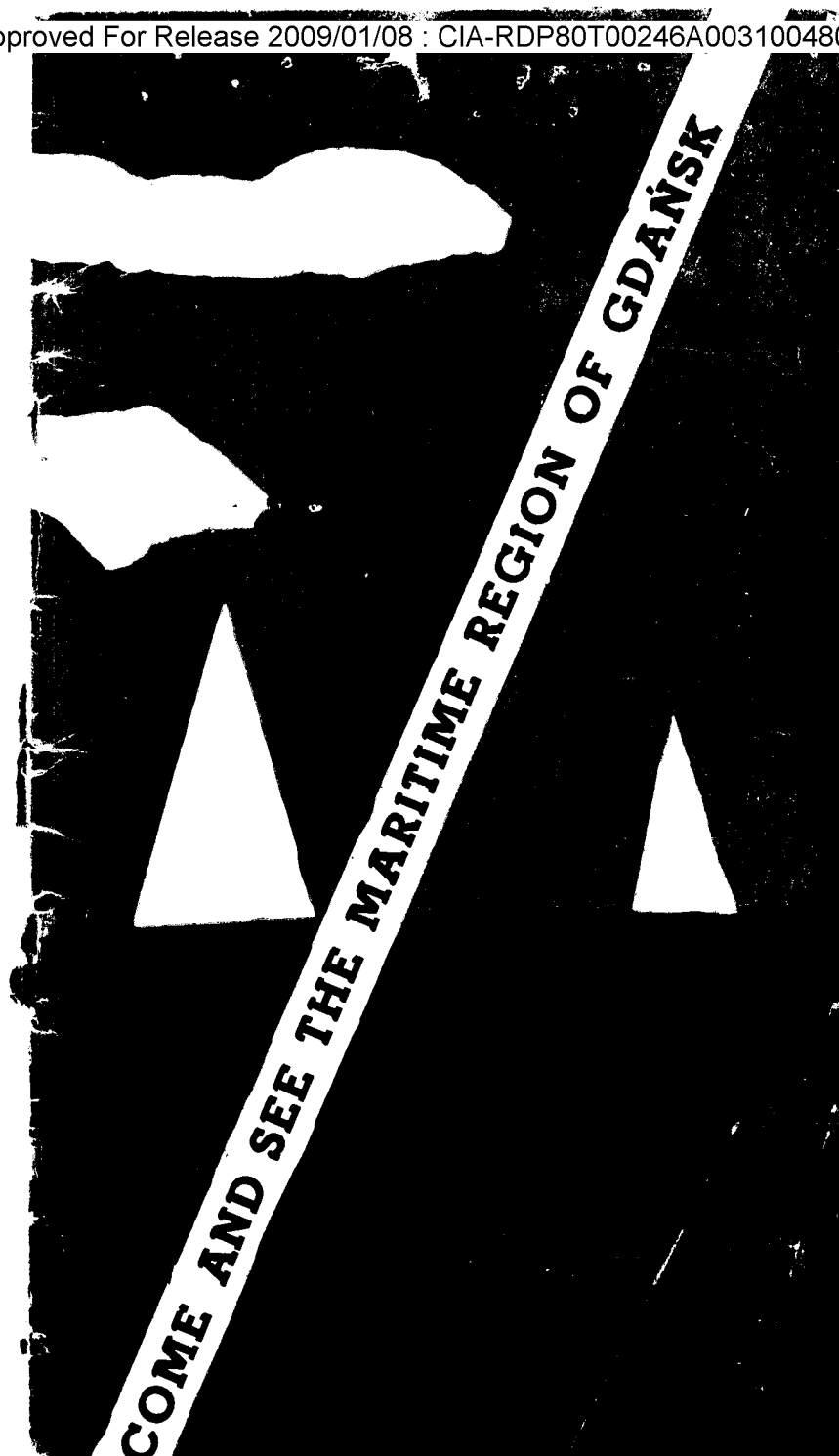
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Gdynia, Neufahrwasser and Danzig

H.O.4928

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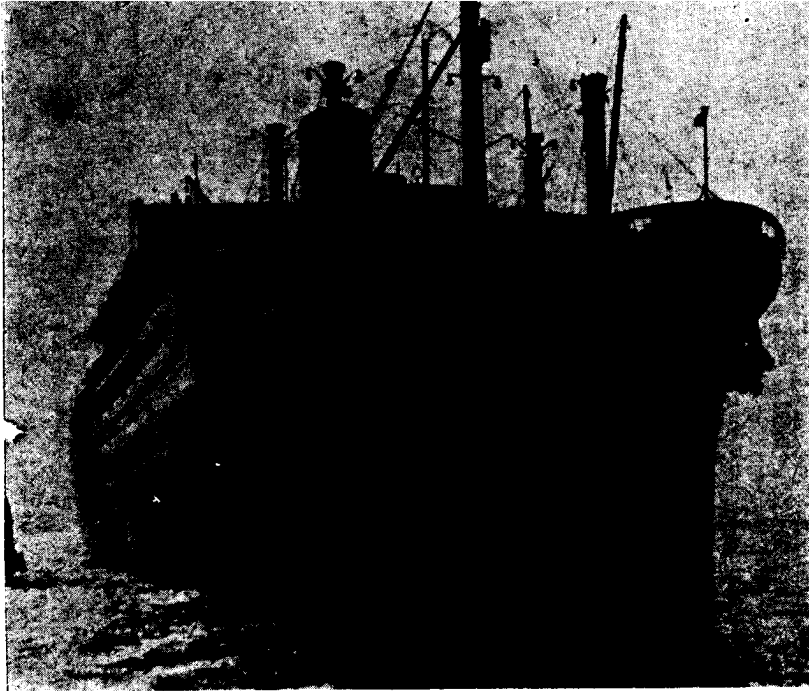
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**I**F a visit to Poland has been included in your holiday plans for this year, some days have surely been destined for paying a call to the region of Gdańsk. You have done right if planning so. Should, however, the names of Gdańsk, Gdynia and Sopot be left out of your „Polish timetable”, let us invite you most heartily to revise your plans and to spare a few days for an excursion to the Gdańsk Seashore. You will not regret it, we are sure.

And why are we so sure of it?

Because the region of Gdańsk is, in every respect, one of the most attractive and interesting parts of our country. Here, at the mouth of the Vistula (Wisła), the greatest Polish river, spreads the ancient city of Gdańsk whose historical monuments of architecture remind us of its nearly thousand years old past, the past which had its most splendid periods of development when connected with Poland. Here, in Gdańsk, on the promontory of „Westerplatte“, the most recent history noted a remarkable event: here fell the first shots in the second world war, fired by the Nazi dreadnaught „Schleswig-Holstein“.



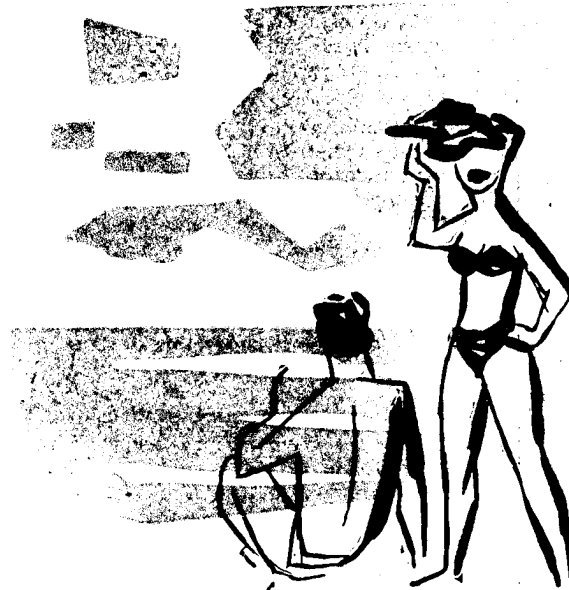
Gdańsk and Gdynia, the two neighbouring harbours of the Gdańsk Bay accept yearly about 5 thousand ships and load or reload abt. 7 to 8 million tons of cargo. In Gdańsk, on the ruins of the former „Gdańsk Shipyard“ and „Schichau Shipyard“ arose the Polish shipbuilding industry which is now producing a series of modern freighters up to 10.000 tons gross and preparing prototypes of tankers of 18.000 tons.

Maybe these facts do not interest you? If all you wish is to have a good time, you will certainly find it on the Gdańsk sea-side in summer. The centre of its cultural life, offering all kinds of summer pleasures is Sopot. You may here come across many representatives of the international society, attend the performances of best Polish dancing-, singing- and music-hall ensembles (each year our sea-side is visited by the renowned ensembles „Mazowsze“ and „Śląsk“). You may meet here many famous Polish and foreign artists, may see exhibitions of pictures, sculpture or photographs, attend the traditional jazz festivals, not to speak of the daily concerts, dancing, bridge-parties etc.

For sportsmen Sopot offers many attractions, such as international tennis tournaments on Sopot courts, international regatta in the Bay etc., and you can enjoy sailing, water-cycling and water-skiing every day. At the Sopot horse-races you can risk and win, making the usual bets with the bookmakers.

Gdańsk — The Long  
Market





Some of the readers may say that they have all this at home and all they want is fine weather, sun and rest. We can assure them that they need not spend their time at the modern sea-resort of Sopot. The Gdańsk region offers various possibilities of enjoying one's holidays. Along the 200 kilometres long coast you can conceal yourselves in a small fishing village, bask for long hours in the sun on a tranquil beach, enjoy stimulating sea-baths, and stroll in fine pine woods... You have only to choose amongst such spots as Leba, Jastrzębia Góra, Stegna, Jantar, Łysica and so on. Finally a word or two to all tourists who love camping: you could scarcely find finer places for a few days' tour or more. So take your car, load your tent on it, your canoe, don't forget your fishing rod and... come along! We especially invite you to the charming „Cassoubian Switzerland“, the region of wonderful lakes, bordered by dry, sandy shores, the land of moraine hills and splendid pine woods.

Well,... No, we have not the slightest doubt that we shall meet you on this beautiful land. Believe us, you will find everywhere friends who will help you to get acquainted with this region.

This folder will guide you in visiting the Maritime Region. And when you return home, it will be a souvenir of the happy days you spent with us. That they will be happy days we have no doubt.

INQUIRY OFFICES IN THE „THREETOWN“

**GDAŃSK**

**Wojewódzki Komitet Turystyki** — ul. Swierczewskiego 8/12, tel. 357-51 w. 173.

**„Orbis“, Przedsiębiorstwo Podróży i Turystyki**

1) pl. Gorkiego 1 (vis à vis Dworca Głównego), tel. 338-30.

2) Wrzeszcz, ul. Grunwaldzka 85, tel. 425-60.

**PTTK** — ul. Długa 45, tel. 317-61.

**Polskie Koleje Państwowe, Biuro Obsługi Podróżnych** — Dworzec Główny, tel. 321-09.

**„LOT“ Polskie Linie Lotnicze** — Wrzeszcz, ul. Żołnierza Tulacza 3, tel. 422-31.

**GDYNIA**

**„Orbis“** — ul. Świętojańska 36, tel. 43-90.

**PTTK** — ul. Świętojańska 83, tel. 46-39.

**PKP** — Informacja dworcowa, tel. 15-95.

**SOPOT**

**„Orbis“** — ul. Bohaterów Monte Cassino 33, tel. 510-39.

**„PTTK“** — ul. 20 Października 765, tel. 515-08.

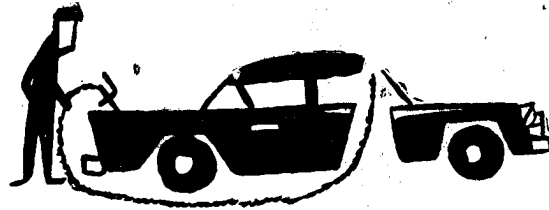
**Biuro Zakwaterowań** — pl. Konstytucji 3 Maja 2 (Hotel Dworcowy).

**HOW CAN YOU BEST REACH THE GDAŃSK REGION?**

A town lying on a sea-shore can, of course, be reached by ship. Our harbours have communication with nearly all the countries of the world. Information on the sailing opportunities of Polish ships can best be obtained from the representatives of our shipping lines abroad. Attached you will find corresponding addresses. You have only to telephone to get information.

Or maybe a sea voyage will last too long? Then go by plane! You will have to fly to Warsaw, there change the plane and come to Gdańsk. Every travel bureau will inform you of the airway connections with our capital. And from Warsaw there are each day three planes going to Gdańsk. The whole journey from our capital to the seacoast lasts no longer than 1½ hours.





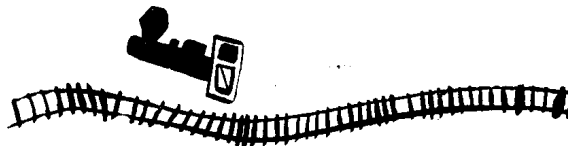
#### WHERE CAN YOU TANK PETROL?

In the „Threetown“ you will have no difficulty in this respect. In each of the towns: Gdańsk, Gdynia and Sopot there are several tanking stations and it will be easy for you to find them. Outside the „Threetown“ — in the „Maritime Region“ — you can tank in Malbork, Wejherowo, Elbląg, Jastarnia, Kartuzy, Nowy Dwór, Górki Wschodnie, Lębork, Puck, Pruszcz Gdański. At the tanking stations you can receive information where to get your car repaired, should it need a repair.

### WHAT IS THERE WORTH SEEING IN OUR „THREETOWN“

First of all let us explain what the so-called „Threetown“ is. Wherever you stay — whether in Gdańsk, Gdynia or Sopot — you are in a compact municipal complex spreading over 30 km called „Trójmiasto“ i.e. „Threetown“. We will guide you in turn through Gdańsk, Gdynia and Sopot.





You will feel best when going by car. The frontier can be crossed either at Szczecin, Kunowice (Frankfurt a. Oder on the German side) or at Zebrzydowice. In the first „kiosk” (newspaper stall) you see buy a touring map of Poland which will guide you to Gdańsk. We would like only to remind you to always tank your petrol in time before the petrol stations are shut, and... wish you a happy journey!

You may, of course, avail yourself of trains. The express from Warsaw comes to Gdańsk in abt. 6 hours, and the motor train leaving Warsaw at 2 o'clock p. m. — in ca. 4 hours. From Szczecin the distance is nearly the same but the journey lasts a little longer.

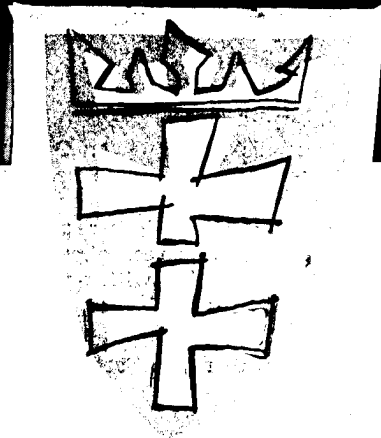
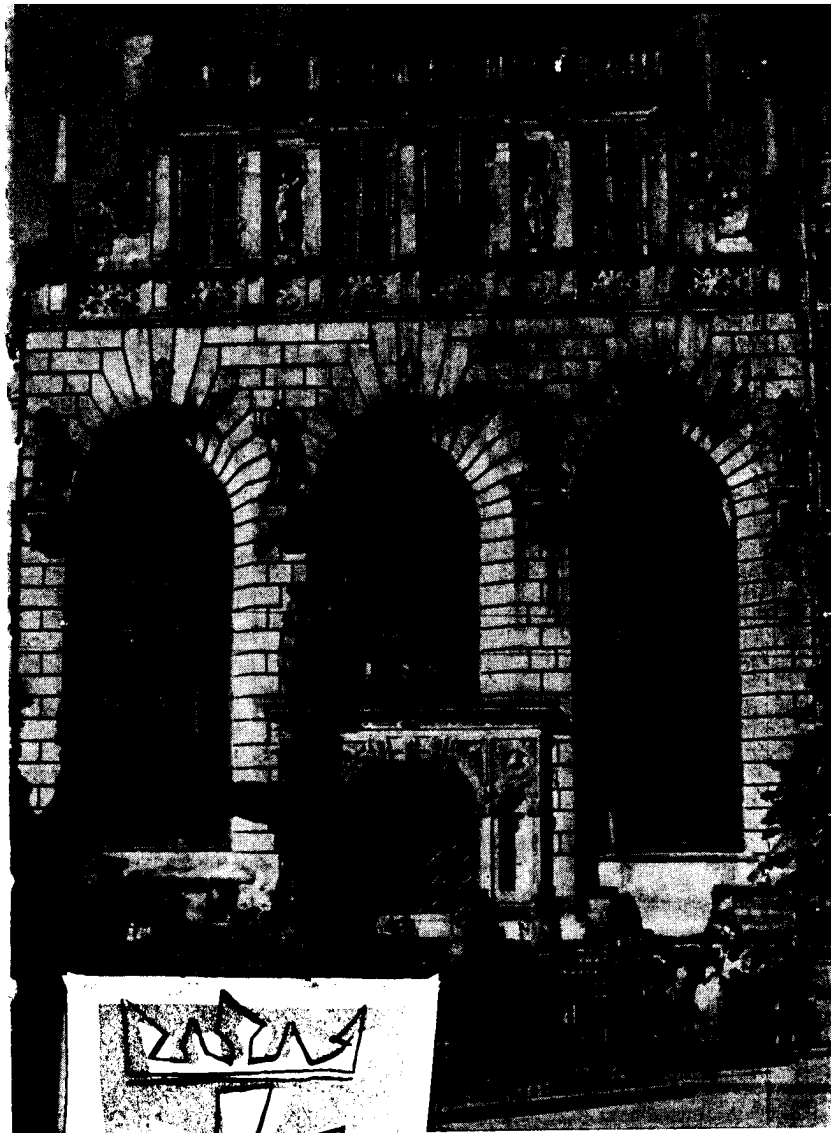
If you cross the frontier at Kunowice, take the train to Poznań and from this town you will have a through-train to Gdańsk. From Zebrzydowice it is best to go through Warsaw. This is certainly the most comfortable way.

Well, make your choice and decide by what means and which way to go. But before you have made up your mind we would advise you to communicate with your travel bureau, and — when already in Poland — to avail yourself of the services of the Polish Travel Bureau „Orbis”. Addresses of the „Orbis” offices at all greater Polish towns are inserted in the enclosed list. At „Orbis” you can buy your tickets for train or plane and book a hotel or boarding-house accommodation. Do the latter by all means — in summer-season our sea-side is very crowded indeed.

#### „ORBIS” THE POLISH TRAVEL-BUREAU

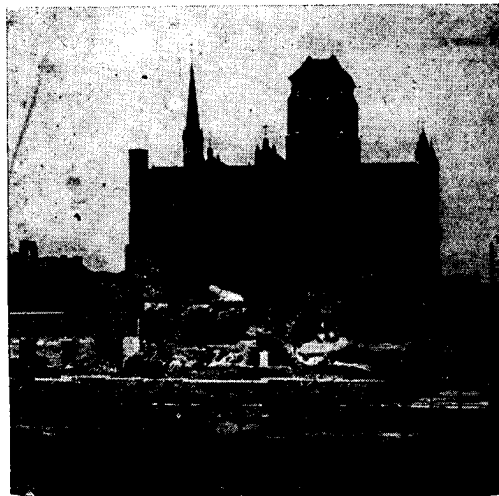
Warszawa, ul. Bracka 16, tel. 602-71,  
Łódź, ul. Piotrkowska 68, tel. 101-01.  
Olsztyn, ul. 22 Lipca 13, tel. 23-12,  
Koszalin, ul. Zwycięstwa 28, tel. 37-57,  
Poznań, ul. Głogowska 14, tel. 646-45.  
Szczecin, Al. Wojska Polskiego 1, tel. 22-51,  
Kraków, Rynek Główny 41, tel. 591-87,  
Zakopane, ul. Kościuszki 4, tel. 13-77,  
Wrocław, Rynek 38, tel. 67-16,  
Bydgoszcz, Al. 1 Maja 17, tel. 13-34.

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Gdańsk — St.  
Mary Cathedral



**G**DAŃSK is certainly the most interesting of all the towns in the „Threetown“. This city was from the beginning of its history (X-th century) united — as a Slav borough — with Poland. It flourished most in the years 1454—1793 when, after being liberated from the yoke of the Teutonic Knights, it again formed an integral part of the Polish Kingdom. The city of Gdańsk derived huge profits from its harbour, then the sole port through which Polish goods, especially corn, were exported abroad. The merchants of Gdańsk grew rich, magnificent buildings were then erected — the artistic architecture of some of them can be admired up to today. The fall of Poland after the dismemberments of 1772, 1793 and 1795 was also the end of the „golden era“ of the city which, becoming one of many towns of the Prussian Empire, lost its former importance. The 20 years' history of the „Free Town“, created by the Versailles Treaty, did not show signs of a greater development of the city. In the later years Gdańsk yielded to the strong influences of the Nazis and became the direct cause of the outbreak of the second world-war.

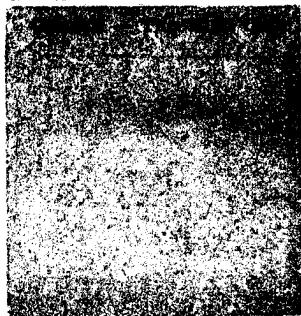
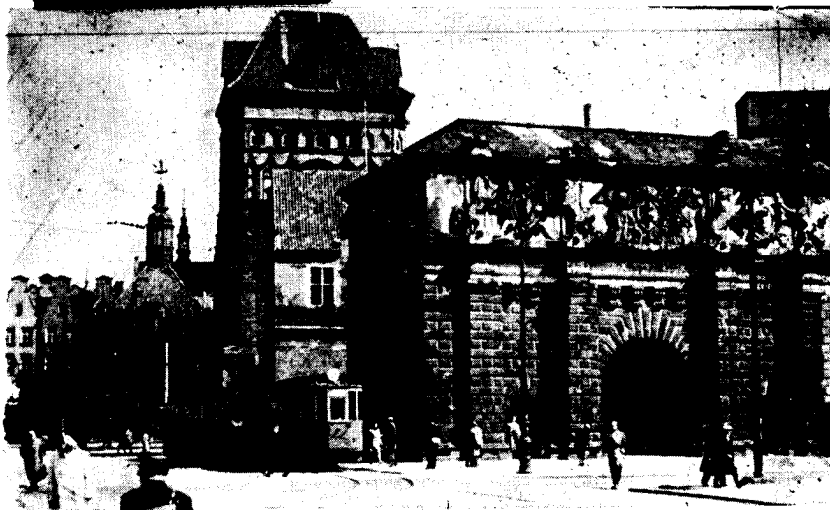
The last war inflicted painful wounds to the town. Over 28,000 houses were completely ruined. The same fate befell the harbour and the shipyards. A great effort has been made our country to rebuild the harbour and the shipyards; the historical monuments of old culture have been reconstructed with an affectionate care. All this has been done with a view to restore the former importance of Gdańsk as the centre of the economical and cultural life in the Maritime Region.

And here are the historical buildings worth seeing in Gdańsk:

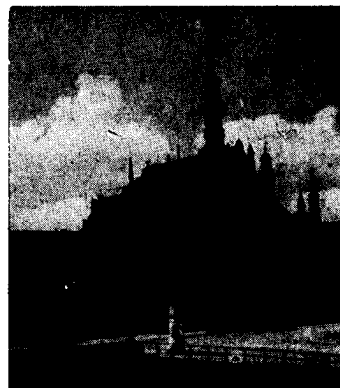
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Long Street from the „Golden Gate“.  
around the Maincity Townhall

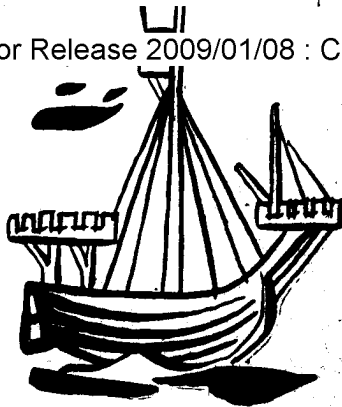


Gdańsk — The Oldcity Townhall



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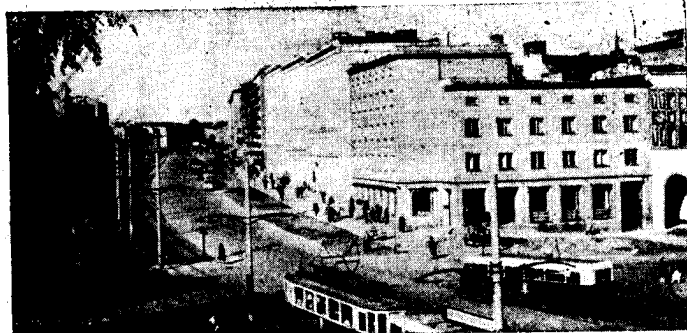




**High Gate** (Brama Wyżynna), erected in 1576, ornamented in the renaissance style by Wilhelm van dem Blocke in 1588, is the most splendid gate of the town.

**Barbican** (Barbakan) consists of the Torture-Room and the Jail-Tower.

**Long Street** (Ulica Długa) — famous for its reconstructed houses of the XVI — XVIII-th centuries.



Up:  
Gdańsk — The trade-quarter  
Wrzeszcz

Down:  
Gdańsk — The river Motława.  
In the background the St. Mary  
Cathedral



Gdańsk — The harbour

**Maincity Townhall** (Ratusz Głównomiejski) is one of the most beautiful townhalls in Poland. It had been built in the Gothic style in the years 1379 — 1384, later on was many times enlarged and rebuilt. It has a statue on top dating from the year of 1561 and representing the Polish king Zygmunt August.

**„Artus Hall“** (Dwór Artusa), built in 1481, was the residence of medieval guilds of merchants and artisans. Neptune's fountain stands in front of the building; the statue was built in 1620.

**Numerous churches.** You ought to visit a. o. Our Lady Virgin Mary Church, built in the years 1343 — 1502, which is one of the greatest Christian churches in Poland and possibly in the world, too.

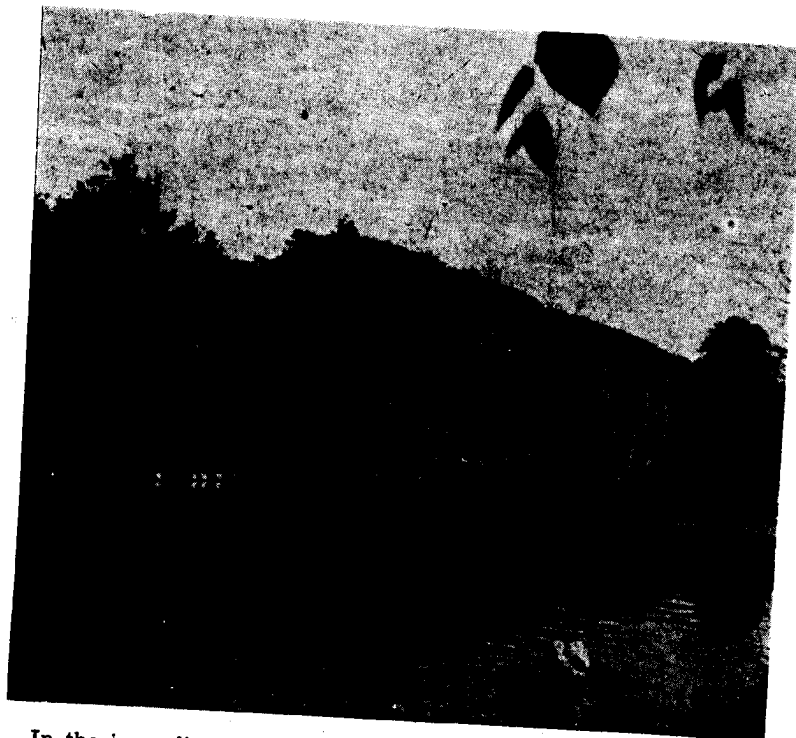
At the **Museum** (Muzeum Pomorskie), located in the building of the old Franciscan Monastery from the XV-th century there are many noteworthy relics of the cultural past of the town and a picture gallery with the famous „Last Judgement“ of Hans Memling, the Flemish painter of the XV-th century.

Not without interest should be to you a short excursion by motor-boat all over the **port**, enabling you to have a look at the shipyards, the „Westerplatte“ and the ancient „Lighthouse“ (Stara Latarnia) — an old stronghold of 1482.

A few hours of direct contact with the sea may be found on a fine beach at „Stogi“ (tramway-line No. 9).

Oliwa is now a suburb of the town of Gdańsk. It is famous for its **cathedral** which is the oldest one on the Polish coast, founded in 1188 and rebuilt after the fire of 1350. Inside there are many splendid works of art, the tombs of the princes of Gdańsk and Pomerania, and the renowned organ from the year 1785. The organ consists of 6300 pipes and 101 registers, everything comprised in an exquisitely sculptured rococo frame. The purity and power of tone of this organ leave an everlasting impression on whoever may hear it.



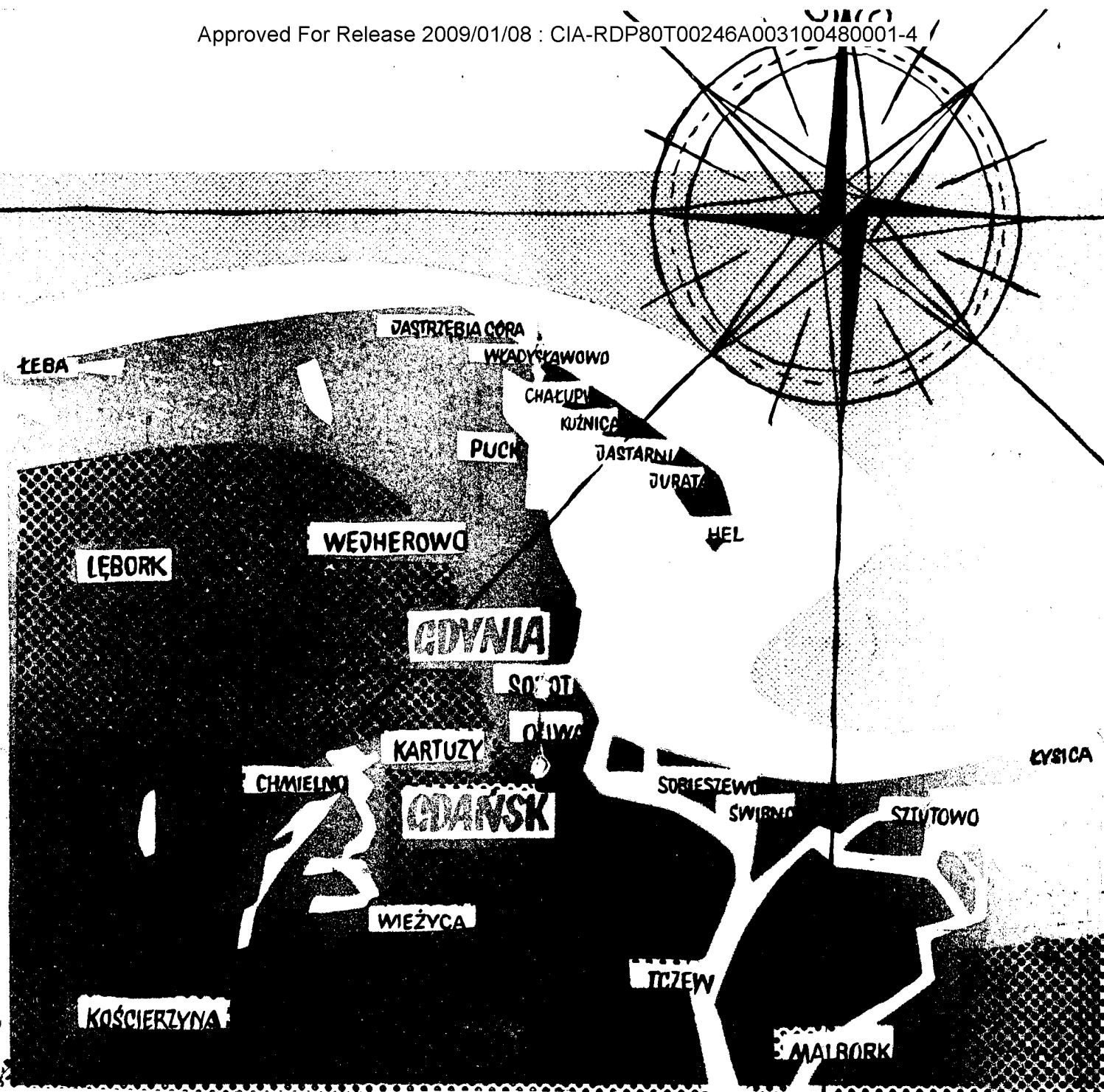


In the immediate vicinity to the cathedral lies a beautiful park, kept partly in French and partly in English style, dating from the XVIII-th century. You will certainly admire there many a valuable specimen of old trees, the alpina-rium, the palmarium and the aquarium. In the park, too, you may come across the ruins of the „Abbot's Palace“ (rococo style) and the granage from the year 1596.

It would be worth while to make an excursion to the zoo-logical garden at Oliwa which is splendidly situated in the woods, on natural hills.

Oliwa — The Cathedral and the Bishops' Residence





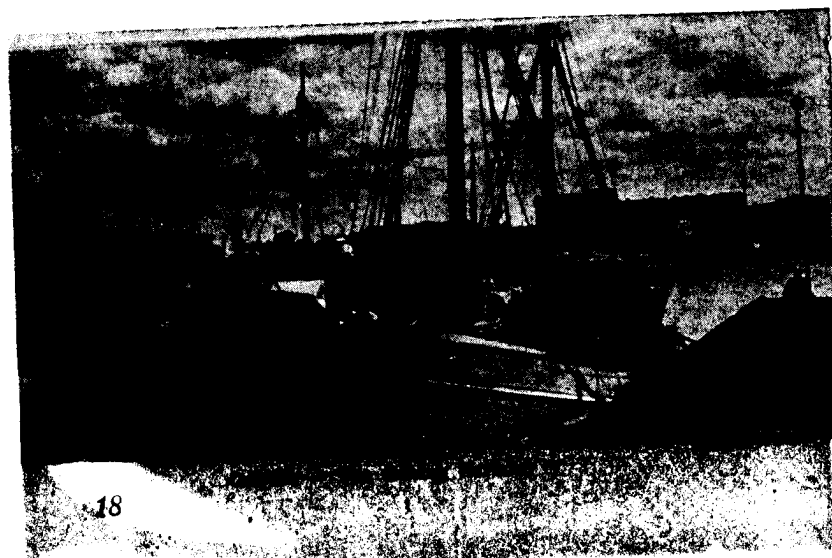
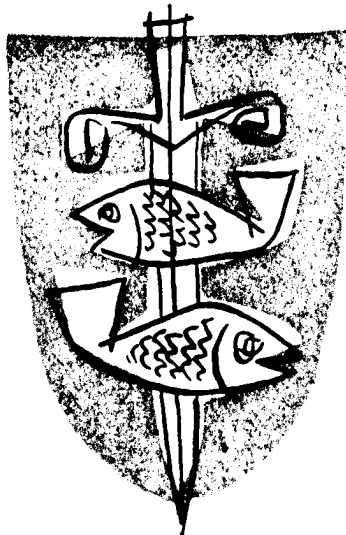


Gdynia — A ship in the harbour

In 35 minutes you will come by electric train from Gdańsk to Gdynia. Contrary to Gdańsk, Gdynia cannot boast of any relics of the past.

Gdynia is one of the newest Polish towns — it arose within the 15 years prior to the second world war. In the year 1920, in place of the town now inhabited by nearly 150.000 people, there was only a small Cassoubian fishing village consisting of several huts. The modern port of Gdynia, built in the period bet-

# GDYNIA

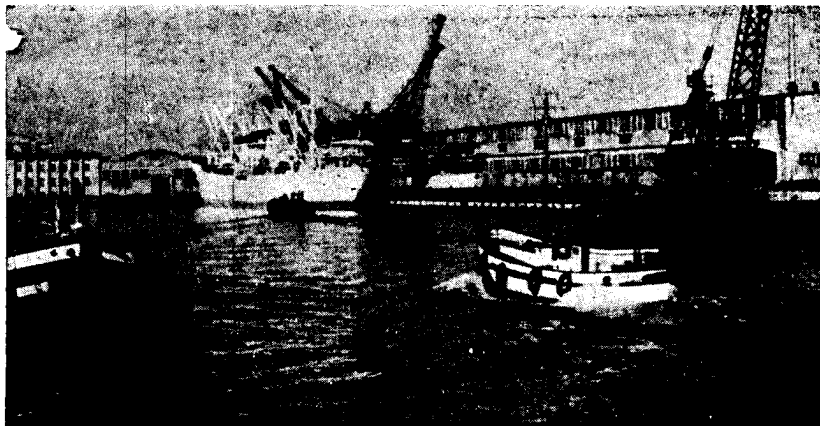




Gdynia — Liberation Statue on the Kościuszko Square

ween the two wars, was badly damaged in 1945. The main entrance to the harbour was blocked by the wreck of the Nazi dreadnaught „Gneisenau“ the lifting of which (several years ago) was a world-known success of the Polish salvage specialists. Today, the port and town of Gdynia are pulsating with life, many institutions both maritime and commercial ones have their residence here. A large panorama of this modern town can best be seen from the hill „**Kamienna Góra**“, while if you wish to look at the harbour and the ships' traffic you must go by a motor-boat which it is not difficult to secure.

Furthermore, you might visit at Gdynia: the Nautical Museum, the Maritime School, the Sea-Fishing School or the Sea Fisheries Institute, and in the evening you can find a few hours of amusement in the rooms of the international club „Inter-club“ (a good dance band).



Gdynia — The harbour



Sopot — A walk on the pier

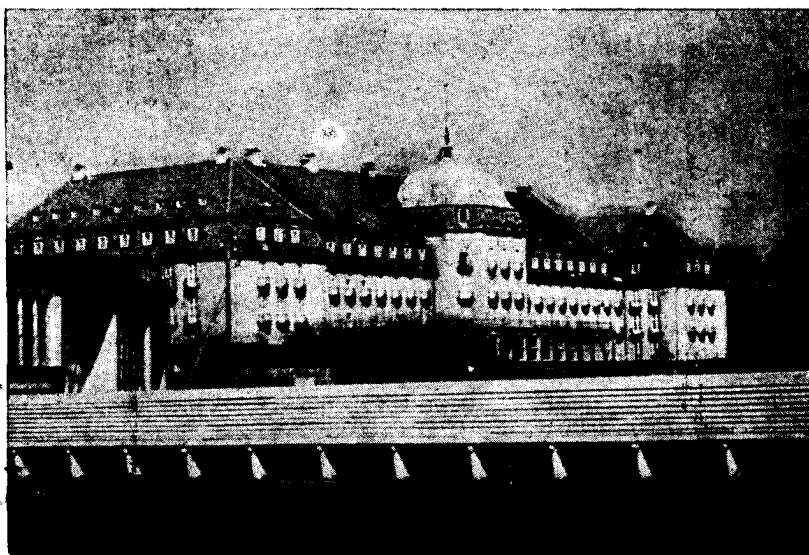


„PEARL of the Baltic Sea“ — such a name has been given to this town, situated nearly midway between Gdańsk and Gdynia. This centre of social life in the summer season offers you all sorts of recreation. While no historical buildings are noted in Sopot, one of its characteristic features is the over 600 m long pier jutting out into the sea, one of the greatest in Europe. At the entrance to the pier stands the Bathing Establishment, on the other side — the modern „Grand Hotel“ with a con-

**SOPOT**



cert-room, café and a daily dancing. On both sides of the pier there also spreads a beautiful beach, bordered by a fine park. The town is surrounded by picturesque hills which offer fine sight-seeing and walking opportunities along winding paths. Hidden among these hills is the famous „Open-air Opera“ (Opera Leśna). Besides, as already mentioned, there are in Sopot tennis-courts, a horse-racing course etc. If you like your summer-resort to be gay and bright, lively and noisy — you will not regret your sojourn in Sopot!



Sopot — Grand Hotel

**THE SEA-SHORE**

**REGION**

**OF GDAŃSK**



It would be a great pity if you limited your visiting of our sea-shore to Gdańsk, Gdynia and Sopot only. There are many spots and localities on our sea-shore which, thanks to the beauty of their landscape, peculiar features of nature or remarkable architecture should deserve your attention. Let us begin from the west.

# ŁEBA



This small fishing town lies about 100 km to the west of Gdańsk. Apart from a fishing boats harbour you will find here a splendid beach at the open sea, and a few kilometres farther to the west — a rare thing, noted nowhere else in Europe: the drifting dunes, which had once covered with sand the old town of Łeba (the ruins of an ancient small church are still visible). Now, too, the dunes haven't ceased their relentless struggle with the woods. Another curiosity of Łeba: this is the place the Nazis shot their missiles V-1 and V-2 against Great Britain from. The base of the discharging contrivance can still be seen.



# JASTRZĘBIA GÓRA ROZEWIE...

## INQUIRY-OFFICES

### OUTSIDE THE „THREETOWN“

**Leba:**

PTTK Dom Wycieczkowy — ul. Kościuszki 66,  
tel. 30.

**Jastarnia:**

PTTK Dom Wycieczkowy — ul. Kościelna 8,  
tel. 84.

**Hel:**

Przystań Żeglugi Przybrzeżnej — tel. 39.

**Lysica:**

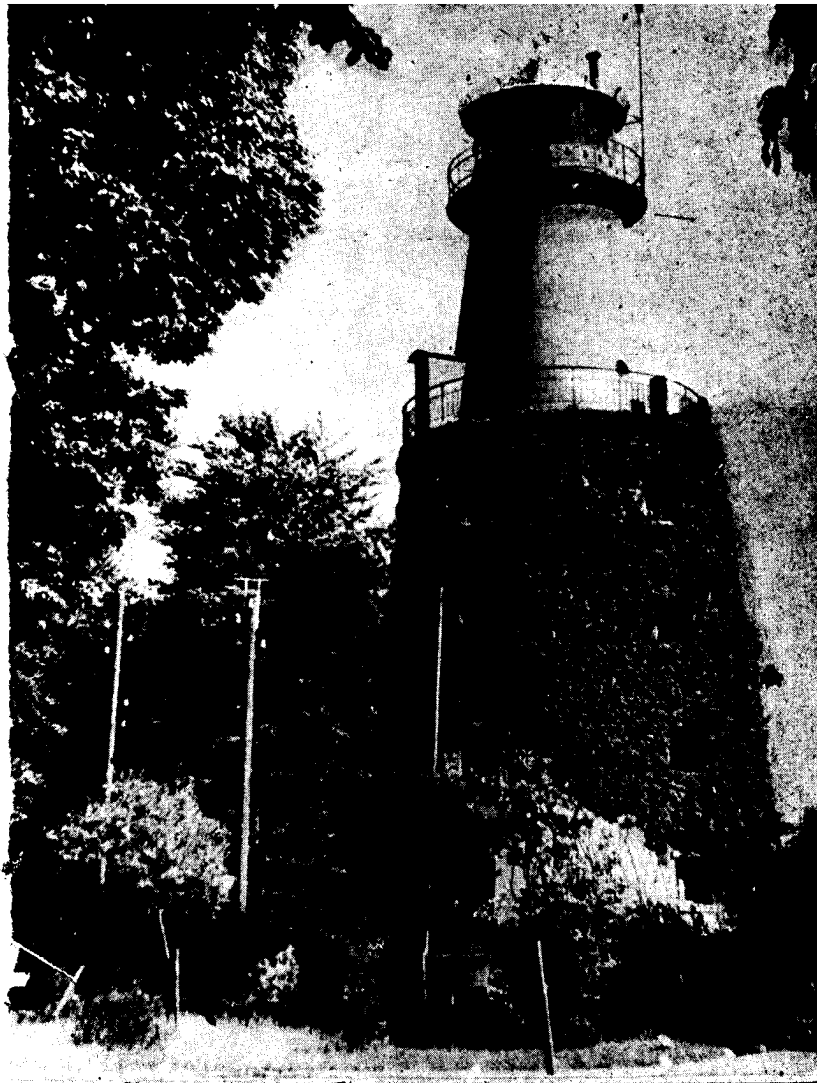
PTTK Dom Wycieczkowy — ul. Metalowców  
5, tel. 16. Przystań Żeglugi — tel. 23.

**Malbork:**

PTTK Dom Wycieczkowy — ul. Hibnera 4,  
tel. 477. Hotel — ul. Kościuszki 43, tel. 380.

**Kartuszy:**

PTTK Oddział — tel. 4. Hotel — tel. 165.



These are small coastal localities situated abt. 30 km. to the east of Leba. Their high cliffy seashore, peculiarly attractive and full of charm distinguishes them from other similar places. Here you can walk on the many kilometres long beach drinking in the pure, salt air and basking in the sun. At Rozewie there is a lighthouse in which Stefan Żeromski, the celebrated Polish writer, created his beautiful novel „Wind from the Sea“.

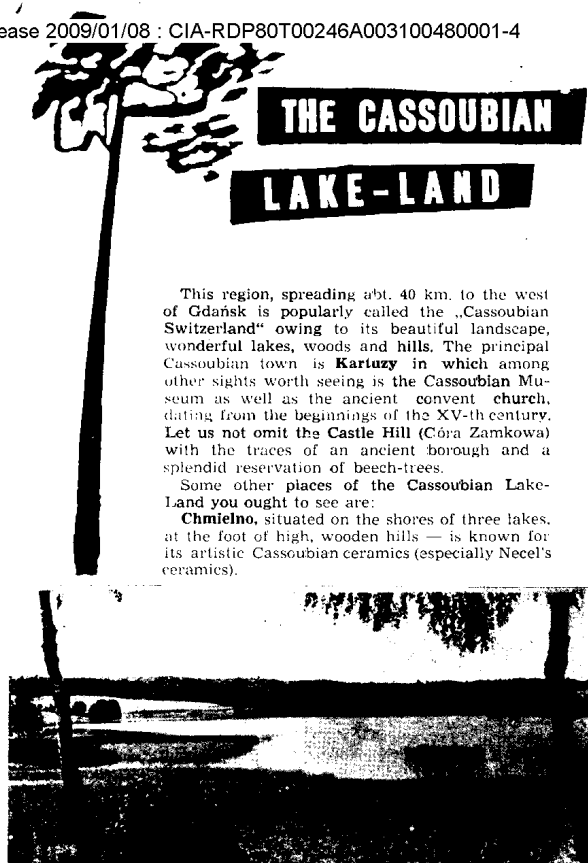


A narrow, 35 kilometres long strip of land separates the open sea from the Puck and Gdańsk Bays. At the base of the peninsula lies the fishermen harbour **Władysławowo**, farther on **Chalupy**, **Kuźnica**, **Jastarnia**, **Jurata** and on the promontory — the village **Hel**. All these places though being fishing centres (excepting Jurata) are also of a seaside-resort character. Jastarnia and the village of Hel

## THE PENINSULA HEL

have coastal passenger-ships serving Gdynia and Gdańsk. On the peninsula the Polish troops long resisted against the German invasion in 1939. Here, too, in 1945 the remains of the Hitler army long defended themselves against the attacks of the Russian troops. At the promontory there in a light-house and in the village you will note the interesting architecture of the fishermen's huts. Jastarnia and Jurata are much frequented summer resorts, the former being also a centre of the sailing sport.





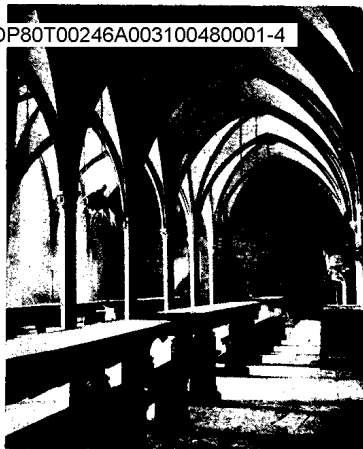
This region, spreading abt. 40 km. to the west of Gdańsk is popularly called the „Cassoubian Switzerland“ owing to its beautiful landscape, wonderful lakes, woods and hills. The principal Cassoubian town is **Kartuzy** in which among other sights worth seeing is the Cassoubian Museum as well as the ancient convent church, dating from the beginnings of the XV-th century. Let us not omit the **Castle Hill** (Córa Zamkowa) with the traces of an ancient borough and a splendid reservation of beech-trees.

Some other places of the Cassoubian Lake-Land you ought to see are:

**Chmielno**, situated on the shores of three lakes, at the foot of high, wooden hills — is known for its artistic Cassoubian ceramics (especially Necel's ceramics).

**Wieżycza** — the highest spot of the Lake-Land (331 metres), offering a wide view on the splendid scenery of lakes and woods.

In the neighbourhood of Wieżycza, near the railway-station **Babi Dół**, you can see never to be forgotten sights when walking along the wild **gorge of the river Radunia** (jar rzeki Raduni).



Malbork -- The refectory in the High Castle

This town, lying 50 km from Gdańsk on the railway-route Gdańsk--Warsaw, is a popular aim of tourists' excursions. Thousands of visitors from our country and those from abroad are interested in the **Castle of the Teutonic Knights** erected in the year 1276. It had been rebuilt time after time up to half of the XV-th century. This largest remnant of this type of architecture in Europe, the ancient residence of the Grand Master of the Teutonic Knights, consists of the High or Upper Castle, the Middle Castle and the Front Castle, besides — of several lines of fortified walls with towers, bastions and moats. In 1945 the Castle was partly damaged. It has then been secured and its damaged parts are being reconstructed.

In the current year we are solemnly celebrating the 500th anniversary of the return of Malbork to Poland.







Hel — Fishermen's huts at the bay

This romantic name was given to a strip of the seashore spreading from Gdańsk to the east and connecting with the narrow Vistula peninsula.

The noteworthy spots on this track are:

**Sobieszewo** — a seaside-resort with a fine beach. You can have nice walks going from this place to Górki Wąprowskie to the birds reservation, up to the Vistula „break“ from the year 1840 or to the adjacent woods.

**Swibno** — a village situated near the Vistula estuary, with a beach and a river-harbour.

**Sztutowo** (Stutthof). Here was the Hitler concentration camp in which, amongst others, a great many Poles — especially Polish patriots from Gdańsk — were murdered. The place lies in an old pine wood abounding in blackberries, wild strawberries, mushrooms and birds (cormorants reservation).

**Lysica**, also known as **Krynica Morska**, is the last but by no means the least attractive place on this track. On the contrary, it is one of the most beautiful Polish seaside resorts situated on the Vistula peninsula, on the shore of the Vistula Bay. Lysica has communication by ship with Tolkmicko (a small town and port), lying on the opposite shore of the Bay, and Elbląg (a large industrial town). Not far from Lysica there is a lighthouse. All the Vistula peninsula is covered with pine woods; vast, sandy beaches are extending far away from the bay and sea.

THE

AMP

THE POLISH SHIPS-AGENTS ABROAD

Antwerp:	Sogémar S. A. 14, Rue du Margrave
Copenhagen:	Franck and Tobiesen — P. O. B. 103
Gothenburg:	Hagbard Dannel AB, Landvägs- gatan 14
Halifax:	Pickford and Black Ltd 51, Upper Walter Street
Hamburg 36:	F. H. Bertling Schiffahrtskontor G. m. b. H. Gänsemarkt 33
Helsinki:	John Nurminen O/Y Rahapejan- katu 1
Hull:	Elerman's Wilson Line Ltd
Leningrad:	„Inflot" Shipping Agency
London W. C. 2:	Gdynia America Shipping Lines (London) Ltd 47, Whitcomb Street tel. Whitehall 75-61
Malmoe:	G. Almquist and Co.
Oslo:	Faaberg and Marcussen, Skipse- glere, Torggatan 7
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Rostock:	VEB Deutsche Seerederei
Rotterdam:	N. V. Nederlands Transport Bureau, Willemskade 17
Southampton:	Wainwright Bros. and Co. Ltd. 20, Queens Terrace
Stockholm:	Hagbard Dannel A. B. Skepsbron 18
Wismar:	VEB Deutsche Seerederei, Abteilung Seeagentur.

DEAR UNKNOWN FRIEND!

Remote is this region from your Country and different in many respects. But, believe us, it is beautiful and picturesque, greatly impressing everybody who gets to know it. And the people living here are hospitable and heartily welcome all tourists from other countries, in the belief, that the best way to avoid any conflicts is a mutual knowledge and understanding. Therefore, do come to us! The Gdansk Region is awaiting you!

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